

WHOLE NO. 2026

Tator, though completely cleared of any charge or suspicion of carelessness, is still much depressed. Last evening a number of city friends sent him comforting messages.

John H. Wilson, of Wilson & Whitehouse, contractors, left for San Francisco on the Peking last night on a business trip.

WAS NOT A STRIKE

Facts in Relation to the Iron Works Affair.

A PETITION FROM NATIVES

New Pay Day Regulation—No Money on Blind Saturdays—Armistice Declared

PETITION OF EMPLOYEES.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 23, 1898.

To the Manager of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., Mr. C. Hedemann.

Dear Sir.—Whereas, on the 15th of the present month of November we noticed your notice posted on the doors of the workshops of this establishment expressing your declaration to provide us with money every other Saturday other than pay day as is customary

Therefore, We, your laborers, here-with pray and ask your kindness and love that is to change the rule as promulgated by you, if it is possible for you to do so, and to restore the condition heretofore existing during the many years gone by, for the following reasons:

First—We are quite surprised in being shut off, because, according to your rule just promulgated on the 15th of November, 1898, and has become operative on the 21st inst., we, your laborers, fail to see in such rule your reason for so doing.

Second—This shutting off will work us, your native Hawaiian help, a hardship, for those Chinese who are supplying us with poi will not wait for their pay for two weeks.

And it is for these that we ask your kindness for the second time in this petition, as children to their parent, to again amend and modify, as it will appeal to your love, to the former usual custom.

We are, your humble and obedient servants.

(88 signatures, all natives.)

AFFAIR AT THE FOUNDRY.

The foregoing copy of a petition tells all that there is of friction between the Honolulu Iron Works Company and some of its employees. There has been no strike. There has been no demand for increase of wages. It is not likely that there will be trouble of any sort. This conclusion is drawn from conversations with men of the establishment and the management of the works. Through the influence of agitators there has been some loud talking and some very wild and utterly untrue talking. It is not at all difficult to get at the facts without prejudice or color.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 200 of the native Hawaiian employees of the works massed at the business office and after a short interview with James A. Kennedy, the head man in the offices, met Manager Hedemann upon his return from lunch. Of Mr. Hedemann the men asked an immediate reply to the petition given above. It had been intended to discuss it earlier in the week, but postponement was had on account of extra amounts of work in connection with shipping to mills on the other islands.

Mr. Hedemann for a minute or so listened to a score or more of men talking at once, and then announced that he could not treat with the whole assemblage, but would be pleased to meet, say, three representatives of the party at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, a trio came to the office and their chairman made the statement that they had been chosen to represent all of the native Hawaiian workmen and that the workmen would abide by any agreement reached between their committee and the management. There followed at once careful and full consideration of about every sentence of the memorial. The men talked freely, without restraint, but in their argument simply emphasized the requests of their petition. They did not raise the question of wages at all.

Manager Hedemann explained to the men that in the early days of the works it was not much trouble to advance money on the "blind" Saturdays. This was when the force was small. Now more than 400 men were in the employ and it was the judgment of the company that it would be unsatisfactory and impracticable to permit the system of advances to continue. The men came in on the "off" Saturdays with a rush and took the time of the whole office force and caused errors. A pay day once a fortnight should be considered ample, as hundreds of men working about town were paid only once a month and were not allowed to draw on the cashiers in the meantime. It was suggested that those Hawaiians who felt that they must use credit, could get it for two weeks as well as one. The change did not discriminate at all. Had the change been in the habit of calling for money on "blind" Saturdays would be disappointed hereafter.

It was finally agreed that the committee should say to the men that the enforcement of the new rule would be deferred to the new year. The month of time added would give all opportunity to make personal arrangements desired or to secure other positions. It was pointed out to the men that the

foundry had always given the preference to Hawaiians and the men acknowledged this and admitted that they had never had reason to complain of their treatment, that Mr. Young and Mr. Davies, as well as Mr. Hedemann had always been considerate of them.

A number of the Hawaiians said last evening after leaving for the day, that some of the men were in for going out on a strike, just because there had been talk around town of it and for fear they would be considered as "afraid." Others held and still others advised that the men arrange themselves and their affairs to accommodate the fortnightly pay day.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

Some inquiries were made of both the men and the management concerning wages. The three men who formed the committee were hunted out. One received \$11, one \$9 and one \$12 a week. The lowest wages paid to an ordinary laborer are \$8 a week. During all of the past six months every man about the place has been asked to work overtime. The pay for this is liberal and the men who have been willing to lengthen the day of toil have done very well indeed for laborers. Many names on the pay rolls show that laborers have made week after week, \$16, \$18, \$20 and even more.

Some of the rumors on the street yesterday was that haole laborers were paid more than the natives. This was investigated. There are exactly two haole laborers in the employ. Both are men beyond the apprenticeship stage in the trade of mechanic. They are paid what the foreman believe they are worth. Wages in every department are fixed by the foreman. The two haoles receive less pay than a number of Hawaiians at the work.

The Chinese who trust the natives are terrors as collectors. Every Saturday dozen of pakes hang about the iron works to catch the natives with wages.

SIGSBEE'S LUCK.

Captain of the Maine Receives First Prize Money.

NEW YORK—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine, will be the first officer of the navy to secure an allotment of prize money, on account of the war with Spain. The judge advocate-general of the navy has transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, the legal documents in the case of the British collier Restormel, which was captured by Captain Sigsbee when in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul off Santiago, to which port the steamer was bound in an attempt to deliver coal to Cervera's squadron. Had the mission of the Restormel been successful, it is not likely that the Spanish vessels would have remained so long as they did in Santiago harbor, and probably they would have escaped before Admiral Sampson had an opportunity to establish the systematic blockade which eventually resulted in their swift destruction.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

The Difference.

"Were you out in all that rain?" asked the Hilo girl.

"No," said the young woman visiting from Boston, "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."

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By Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

It comes like a ray of sunshine. Makes the old folks happy. And the young folks joyful. Takes the load off the back. It's done so quietly.

No fuss about it. What is it?

Why, Doan's Kidney Pills.

The little kidney wonder-worker.

What will they do?

Read Mrs. Margaret Moses, of 1602 Washburn street, Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., U. S. A., says: "For a number of years off and on I have had marked symptoms of kidney trouble. My symptoms were a dull, aching pain and weakness in the small of my back, stooping or the least exertion increased the pain and at times I have been so bad that I was unable to work and had to have the services of the doctor. There was a kidney weakness which was annoying and distressing particularly at night. I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and they were recommended to me by Mrs. Jenkins, of 142 S. Eugene avenue. I procured a box and took them with so much benefit that I felt more. I can honestly recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to all persons suffering from kidney troubles. I shall be glad to give the details of my case to anyone who will call on me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

Look for the word BACKACHE in the name of the pills.

SOME ART WORK

Final Glimpses at Certain Kilo-

hana Pictures.

WORK OF FRED. YATES

Mrs. Kinney, a New Contributor China Painting and Black and White Sketches.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

In taking last glimpses at the Art League exhibit before it closes there are individual artists and pictures which must not go without mention. It was unfortunate that four small canvases of Fred Yates were received from Japan just in time to place upon the wall. Not sent for that purpose, but gladly welcomed, as Mr. Yates is an honorary member. They are suitably enclosed in unique dark wood frames, and are clustered upon the southern wall. If one is looking for bright, catchy looking pictures, they would be passed by. If one is looking for a strong and individual technique, and a knowledge of values and tone quality, they will be studied, quite apart from the local interest which they possess. Mr. Yates' handling of landscape is quite different from that of his portrait work, and has to grow upon acquaintance; but it has the quality of not looking as if it had just come out of a handbox and needed time and light to subdue and mellow it. In no sense is it a mass of disconnected bits of color drawn into a few inches of space and left to adapt themselves to one another. Rather there is a complete relationship and the color scheme pursued by this artist places a hue here and a tone there because they belong there as a part of a complement to all the rest. Not understood at a first glance. I think this assertion will bear the investigation which gives proof. Of the four canvases in question Mr. Laws kindly loaned two, and the other two, if not taken before the close of the exhibition, will continue on sale.

A new contributor this season is Mrs. S. S. Kinney, who has returned to the Islands after long absence abroad, and is engaged in teaching language in the High School, succeeding the good work of Miss Boegli. Her two most noticeable and enjoyable pieces are Nos. 18, "Fishermen in the Sound Denmark," and 25, "In the Cove, Denmark." They are water colors, and both in richness of color and execution surpass all her other framed work. But Mrs. Kinney is by no means confined to the one medium, but is represented in the present exhibition beside by oil colors, pen and ink, crayon and china painting. No. 67 is a dear little bit in pen and ink, and the china is especially to be considered as representing the simplicity which is encouraged abroad in decorative design.

In the same cabinet is also to be found the delicately beautiful china of Miss Clarise Towne. This young lady is now no stranger in our midst, and her work is most welcome. It is pleasant to think also that others are making progress in the art under her instruction.

Near by, in the same stage alcove, is the china exhibit of Miss Hoffman, the newly arrived teacher of art at Oahu College. There has seldom been seen in Honolulu richer work of its kind, and Oahu College and the Art League are both to be congratulated upon the advent of the artist.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. McCandless will continue to contribute as excellent work as her large rose bowl.

It is good to see that Mr. Mist has been busy once more with his pen, and in the same line is some very good work by a sojourner here, Miss Helen Jordan. Do not fail to see her Chinese man, No. 75, and then you will surely want to see the rest.

Miss Laughlin contributes two rich flower pieces, and the favorite subjects of Mrs. Kelley are enjoyed as much as ever.

The work of Mr. Dodge covers a little broader range of execution than usual, and it is not to be regretted that the appearance of breadth seems to be gaining. One of the most noticeable of his combines a view of the Central Union spire and the barracks, and is aptly named "Church and State."

Mrs. E. A. Jones is to be congratulated on her firm, clear technique, which is full of delightful possibilities.

A picture of Marigolds by Mrs. Alfred Willis is alive with rich color, and quite near to it is found hanging a carefully executed study of a dog by Mrs. Rothwell.

The work of Mr. Walter Pinkham deserves more than passing comment, and we hope the future will see his numbers multiplied.

Two pieces by Y Chung are very interesting.

Mr. Davey and Mrs. Weedon are represented by one each, as well as Mrs. Decoto, in a beach scene in Lahaina. Ernest Parker makes his first appearance, and we shall look for him again.

Two striking views by Mr. Frank McComas are an evidence of what effect our tropical brilliance has upon one who has a keen eye for color, and I think they will set many a one to watching nature to catch these realistic effects for themselves.

The visitors' book shows a large attendance yesterday, and if the number today corresponds, the members of the League may feel that their efforts to afford a pleasant exhibition have been well appreciated.

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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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WITH ONE MAST

Gossip on Doings of Single-Stick Fraternity.

A VOYAGE TO WAIANAE

Bonnie May Be Laid Up—Trial of the Myrtle—General Activity in Yachting Circles.

WAIANAE TRIP.

Good strong trade winds, on Saturday last, made it possible to carry out the proposed cruise to Waianae, which had to be abandoned the week previous, on account of too light weather.

The Hawaii and the Gladys were the only yachts to show up for the start at 2 o'clock, but both got away promptly, though with light crews, the Hawaii having four for the down trip and but two for the return, while the Gladys carried three for the round trip.

The day was all that the most enthusiastic yachtsman could wish and the run down in a little less than four hours was one of the most satisfactory and comfortable ever taken.

Anchorage was made off Waianae wharf about dark, and evidently this anchorage was not selected, originally, on account of its perfect quiet, for the big rollers coming thousands of miles without break or hindrance, kept the boats in constant motion, that would have proven most trying to any but a good sailor man. Luckily the whole party were well seasoned and no ill effects resulted.

Dinner disposed of, all hands assembled in the cabin of the Gladys for a pipe and a yarn and spent a cheerful hour in telling of the wonderful things that had not happened to them.

At eight bells all hands turned in and swells on shore, with an orchestra, vied with the swells of old ocean to woo the tired but happy voyagers to rest. The music from the Hotel de Waianae, where a farewell reception was being given to Dr. Sinclair, was plainly audible and was a pleasant adjunct.

Breakfast over, the next morning, lusty calls for "Japanes" brought a small boat to take off those of the party who preferred patronizing the O. R. & L. Co. for the return trip, to bucking the sea for thirty odd miles.

The start home with the yachts was made promptly at 8:30, but half an hour later a "Paddy's hurricane" put a stop to all proceedings, that even the assembled legal talent could not break, and for two hours the little yachts went whither they pleased. The Gladys, luckily for her, being about a quarter of a mile in advance, was the first to catch the breeze and was hulled down before the Hawaii got steered way on. From that time to the home moorings, no fault could be found with either wind or water and the balance of the trip was one continual delight.

Both yachts made long tacks, running nearly or quite ten miles to sea on the first one and shortening them up as they neared Honolulu, where they met many of the other boats that were out for short trips, or returning from Pearl Harbor.

Six hours work, close hauled, and with good seas running, resulted in a good honest tired feeling, which apart from any mental exertion, insured sound slumber and a good appetite. The entire trip can be put down as a complete success, the only drawback being that there were not more of the boats and boys along to enjoy it.

THE BONNIE

President Dole is seriously contemplating dismantling and laying up the Bonnie, until after his return from Washington, where he will probably be called in connection with the Commission work.

Capt. Oscar White handles the Bonnie so well that it is to be hoped that the President will leave her in his charge, instead of putting her out of commission for an indefinite period. Other yacht owners here have found it very unsatisfactory to lay their boats up for any length of time and the crack flyer is too great a feature of the Honolulu fleet to be spared.

BENNINGTON SLOOP.

The Bennington's large sail boat had a large party out again last Sunday. With strong trades and good stiff seas it was pretty rough weather for an open boat, but she made first class work of it and all the boys seemed to be enjoying themselves.

MR SHARK

On her homeward trip last Sunday, the Gladys was followed for some distance by a large dog or tiger shark. This was when off Barber's Point. A call for volunteers to drop overboard and see if he would bite, found no takers, and Mr. Shark had to give up the chase, probably in disgust.

A GOOD PAIR

The Combination and the Poki were among the yachts out for a spin last Sunday. For an off season the yachtsmen here seem to be taking more interest in the sport than for some years.

THE MYRTLE

The sail boat heretofore known as "Tracy's Yacht" and recently purchased by Messrs. Harris, Crozier and Cutter, has been christened the "Myrtle." She took her first cruise under her new name last Sunday and seemed to appreciate the honor done her, as she was more satisfactory than ever. Messrs. Harris and Crozier with Arthur Harris, were out in her and in a brush with the Edith L. won hands down.

The Myrtle is a good staunch sea boat as well as a good sailor and her new owners will get much pleasure out of her.

PROMISING AMATEUR.

Henry Giles promises to go on record as one of the fastest sailboatmen. He

made her show up well. The Edith is to go up on the Marine Railway for a thorough cleaning, when she will be able to make a much better showing.

CAPT. HOBSON.

Capt. T. W. Hobson is contemplating another trip to the coast. This may mean another addition to the mosquito fleet. The jolly skipper wants all his friends along when he goes for a good time and his next venture will probably be a schooner yacht with accommodations for a large party.

A SWEEP.

Owners of second class yachts are agitating the question of a sweepstakes race, open to all second class boats that care to participate.

This could be made an exceedingly interesting event and it is to be hoped the boys will be encouraged to carry out the idea. Seven or eight boats should be available for such a race and it would perhaps settle the question of supremacy among them.

The Myrtle has shown that she can travel, but has never been entered in a race; while the owners of the Poki, Malolo, Clytie, Abbie M., and others all feel sure that they can get there first.

Almost any old day furnishes satisfactory weather for such a race, now, and there is no doubt but that there would be a good turnout for it.

VOLANTE.

The sloop Volante, which arrived here November 11, and was claimed to have sailed down from the coast under her own canvas, is reported to be for sale. Capt. Allen feels that he has gone as far as he cares to in a boat of her size. At the time she arrived, her skipper stated he was on his way to Guam. Everyone considered such a trip too much of an undertaking and the Captain is to be commended on his good judgment in ending his voyage at Honolulu.

RUSH ON A BANK

E Company, First N. Y. Lined Up at Bishop's.

Money From Home—Was for Christmas Dinner—Distribution Made. Friends Are Generous.

There was an unusual rush at the Bishop & Company's bank yesterday, and for a time there was a line that extended from the cashier's window out into the street. The occasion was presentation of checks, by the members of Company E, First New York Volunteers, for payment.

Company E is from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the boys have been receiving from time to time sums of money, as the result of popular subscriptions from their friends at home.

About three weeks ago the company received \$200, followed soon after by another present of \$400. This money to be distributed among the members of the company.

Last week they received \$800 for distribution, from home. The money was to purchase a Christmas dinner for each man. But the recall to the States before Christmas, changed the plan of those who sent the money, and yesterday the money was distributed among the boys in checks, each man receiving \$50, and the cashier at the bank was kept busy cashing these checks.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Joy of Girls.

The mother superior at the Bishop Girls' Home at the settlement on Mokolai, in a letter to a Honolulu friend says: "The fine piano arrived in good condition. Our girls are wild with joy. I beg to express my hearty thanks for your share in the more than charitable act."

With her surplus in the piano fund it has been decided by the committee to purchase croquet sets for the Baldwin Home, the Bishop Home and Beretania Hall.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

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IS TO CONGRESS

Petition on Immigration and Use of Labor.

Appeal to the Lawmakers at Washington. Preamble—Americans for Fields. Asiatics.

Following is the petition that has been about town several weeks and that has now about 120 signatures. It is said to be fathered by Dr. W. S. Noblitt, who has lately been writing letters to the press on H. P. Baldwin's statement that the planters did not ask for continuance of the contract labor system:

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 21, 1898. To the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

Whereas, There are approximately 50,000 Asiatics and 4,000 Americans in these Islands, and,

Whereas, This great disparity in the races has been brought about through the law permitting the importation of contract laborers, and,

Whereas, Americans can do, without impairment of their health, all work on Hawaiian sugar plantations, and,

Whereas, Approximately 3,000 contract laborers have been landed in these Islands since the American flag was raised over them on August 12, last, and,

Whereas, The Government of the Islands has permitted the immigration of 7,000 more contract laborers, to be landed before the end of the first quarter of 1899, and,

Whereas, Every imported alien laborer prevents the immigration to these Islands of an American laborer and his family, and,

Whereas, The contract labor system in force by criminal procedure and imprisonment at hard labor, is closely akin in principle and often in the brutality with which it is enforced by the plantations, to human slavery.

Therefore, We, the undersigned American citizens permanently residing or temporarily sojourning in the Hawaiian Islands, do hereby petition your honorable body to

First, Extend to these Islands at the earliest possible moment the United States immigration laws, Second, Disallow and annul the contract and arrangements of the present Hawaiian Government for the importation of the before-mentioned 7,000 contract laborers, provided this can be done without violating the constitution or treaties of the United States.

Third, Abolish criminal procedure and criminal punishment to enforce the performance of labor contracts.

HILO ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

The Project of Capitalists to Develop Power (Hilo Tribune).

C. S. Desky with W. G. Irwin and other capitalists are prepared to inaugurate in Hilo an electric power system upon a large scale, designed to cover electric railways, milling power, light, and whatever other purposes there may be occasion to apply this force to. Such at least is the proposition made by Mr. Desky to the Hilo Electric Light Company, for the purpose of a proposed consolidation between the old company and the projected new one, the latter of which will probably be capitalized at from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The promoters of the general electric system will go ahead anyhow, and, so say they, will snow under the present limited corporation if it proposes to run counter to them. They do not make this assertion in the nature of a threat, but simply as a matter of business and prefer to have the present company co-operate with them, turning in their present interests as stock in the new concern. The Hilo Electric Light Company have taken the matter under consideration and will reply next week.

The power for the new plant will come from the Walluku, at one of the falls near Reeds' Island, railways will be extended into the country in every direction for twenty or thirty miles, in addition to which, as stated above, power will be supplied for all required purposes. Questioned upon their ability to procure a franchise, the promoters say that they have that all fixed, though they decline at present to explain how.

CAPTAIN WILDES.

One of the Heroes of Manila En Route Home.

Captain Frank Wildes who left Honolulu just three years ago next February in command of the U. S. S. Boston, and who has been with that vessel ever since on duty before Manila and in the Orient, was a passenger on the City of Peking yesterday, on his way home to Boston where, upon his arrival, he will be granted a two months' leave of absence.

Captain Wildes being senior in command of the fleet which attacked Manila brought up the rear of the column with the ship. The splendid showing of the Boston in the fight with the Spanish fleet is now a matter of history. The Boston met the second expedition when it approached the Philippines and escorted it to the harbor of Manila. After being docked at Hongkong in turn with the other United States vessels, the Boston went north to Taku, off the

JOHN MITCHELL.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

OLIVER BELMONT.

STEWART M. BRICE.

WILLIAM A. CHANLER.

MILLIONAIRES FOR CONGRESS.

New York's rich men are taking considerable interest in the game of politics this year. Here is a group of millionaires who aspire to represent their districts in congress. Some are Democrats and some are Republicans, but each one is rich enough to stand a campaign even if defeated.

ton landed some forty odd bluejackets at Taku, thirty of whom were sent to Tientsen for guards at the consulate, and eighteen to Peking for guards of the legation there during the recent riots against foreigners.

The Nero returned to Nagasaki and was to return to Honolulu for orders, but before the War Department's cablegram had been received, the Nero was already on her way to Manila, where she is now in use with the fleet there.

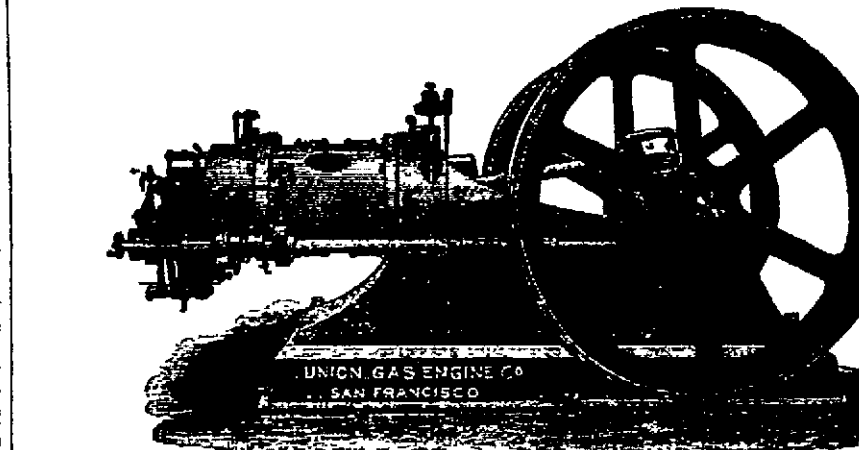
Captain Wildes was succeeded in command of the Boston by Captain G. F. Wilde who passed through here some months ago.

St. Louis Luau.

There were large crowds all of Saturday afternoon and evening for the luau at St. Louis College grounds. Everyone was given a good time. There was excellent music, the meal served was a good one, the ladies were attentive and the bazaar feature was a complete success. It is believed that the amount of money required for the Kalia waena church was realized.

The Honolulu Iron Works Company has applied to the Government for lease of some water front in Kakaako. It is the intention of the foundry people to ultimately have a dry dock at the new location of the works.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Vapo-Cresolene.

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being a concentrated preparation of the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. The frequency of Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. It is a sure virtue, render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. See descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

THE SUCCESS

which has been accorded our store is no secret to the majority of Honolulu's careful shoppers—it doesn't take long to popularize a department the way we do it. Heretofore if you wanted the best Furniture—with style and exclusiveness about it—you had to pay a fancy price—much more than was fair to you.

You have seen how we changed all that—opened a new field for economical buyers—giving the ladies of Honolulu the exclusively stylish sort of Furniture for much less than was thought possible up to this time.

We are showing, at present, a magnificent line of pattern pieces in

OAK SIDEBOARDS, ODD DESIGN DRESSERS, WICKER CHAIRS, (full assortment.) DINING ROOM CHAIRS

—specially gathered for the holidays.

Again the prices will prove the cheapness of the "Quality Store" as a trading place.

If you want we'll take charge of whatever you may select now—for later delivery.

ANY OLD FURNITURE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, In white and blue white and green, Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1898.

REMARKABLE VOYAGES.

The tales of the survivors of the ship W. H. Starbuck recently burned at sea, 1500 miles from this place, and of the ship Norval burned 2000 miles from here in 1882, are more wonderful than romances of the sea. It is indeed a pity that there is no historian of the minute details of these remarkable voyages. The facts regarding the effect of a limited diet, would be of extreme scientific value.

The writer, at the time of the arrival of the crew of the Norval, occupied an official position here, and at once put the captain of the vessel under cross-examination, as to the details of the voyage. A report of the examination was sent to Professor Youmans of the Popular Science Monthly, but it was mislaid by the professor, and could not be duplicated.

A calculation was made at the time, that each man consumed only five ounces of food per day. The weight of the food consumed, per day, by an average man in good health, is about fifty ounces. The army ration is over sixty ounces. When the boat crews of the Norval reached the steamer Like-like, after twenty-one days of sailing, and upon this scanty diet, they were asked if they did not wish food at once. They replied that they were in no hurry for it, but did wish for water. On arrival the next day in this port, all of the men appeared to be in excellent condition. The exercise taken during the voyage consisted in rubbing each other down, after taking a salt water bath.

Owing to the steadiness of the trade winds, the boats of the Starbuck made 1500 miles in twenty days. The boats of the Norval made 2000 miles in twenty-one days.

There is a singular coincidence in the incidents of the two voyages. Out of the four boats that left the Norval, one, commanded by the mate, disappeared, and never was heard from. Another of the boats was swamped, and the crew transferred. In the case of the Starbuck, three boats left the ship. One, commanded by the second mate, disappeared, and will probably never be heard from. Another boat was swamped, and the crew transferred to the only remaining boat.

One important fact is developed by the voyage of the Starbuck's crew. Canned vegetables were on board. These contain over eighty per cent. of water. The crew of the schooner that lately drifted from Tahiti to these islands, were without water for sixty days. The canned vegetables furnished to a large extent the water needed.

It is a pity that the Historical Society is not organized, so as to obtain and preserve the minute details of these perilous voyages in boats. Newspapers, as a rule, cannot afford to spend the time necessary to secure long and circumstantial statements of facts, which have a real scientific value.

The captain and crew of the schooner that drifted upon the coast of Hawaii, about five months ago, were in this port for three weeks. They possessed the most valuable data, which threw much light upon the way these islands were populated through drifting voyages. No attempt was made by the Historical Society to secure this most valuable data. An attack of the Advertiser secured it, and will in due time prepare a valuable paper on the subject. If he had not done so, a hundred years from the present time, some one would read a paper before a Historical Society, full of guess work about this drifting voyage.

ARE WARS TO END?

Nicholas Tesla announces that he is now perfecting the invention of an apparatus which will readily annihilate armies on the battlefield. His purpose is not to keep the process a secret, but to give every nation the fullest information about it, so that every nation that goes to war will be most unceremoniously wiped out. He claims that with this new process, a weak nation, or a small army will be on an equal footing with a strong nation and a great army. One thousand men, with the machine in good working order, will be able, he claims, to meet and annihilate an opposing army of 100,000 men.

Tesla has undertaken a most difficult contract. He is not the first man who has spent time and thought in seeking ways for preventing the waste of life, and property, in wars. But the love of mutual slaughter, arising from the noble instinct of national pride, has prevented the nations from encouraging such inventions.

Just before the Spanish war, that fervent jingo, Senator Foraker, in one of his speeches or articles, declared that war ennobled mankind, and that it aroused true patriotism.

ly forbid Tesla or other weak-minded philanthropists to introduce any devices which might suppress these elevating, though bloody schemes of moral and patriotic education. It was no reason why in the fall of each year, the nations should not engage in battles, before Christmas, just as the college boys make their football fights every year. To the mothers and wives of the young men slaughtered, in order to make the patriotic bosom glow with pride, Senator Foraker will offer the consolation that "they are perfecting themselves for eternal happiness," just as the women of India, when they throw their babies into the Ganges, are told that it means "perfect bliss hereafter."

From this point of view, the success of Tesla's invention will be a world-wide calamity.

It would aid meditations on the subject if the boys in blue now in Manila, who declare that "some other fellows must take a hand in holding Manila," would give their views on the way of developing natural character.

THAT LETTER.

The Bulletin charges the Advertiser with the publication of a letter from Mr. McStocker marked personal. It says: "On the left corner of that letter was written in ink the word 'personal.'" The letter may be inspected by any person who will call at this office. The word personal does not appear anywhere on the face of it. The word personal on the envelope was not noticed by the opener of the letter, as the envelope was destroyed at once, but the messenger who delivered it states that it was there. This statement is accepted as true.

There was nothing of a private nature in the letter. It was not discreditable to its author.

If Mr. McStocker had addressed a letter to the editor of this paper, which contained the good words: "Peace on earth and good will to man," and had marked it "personal," it should be so treated. But if inadvertently made public, the sender of it would in no wise be open to censure, although thousands of people object to the preaching of the obsolete doctrine of peace and good will. Mr. McStocker is, unfortunately, so far as his assumed defender is concerned, in the position of a man charged in the police court with theft. "Who appears for you?" inquired the judge. "I do," said a bandy-legged cross-eyed lawyer, giving the judge a whiff of his breath. "Prisoner," said the judge, "you had better manage your own case."

There are many ways of looking at things. He is an ignorant bigot who claims infallibility or exclusive knowledge. We discuss every proposition or opinion with the unwritten understanding, that we all grope in the dark, and are liable to err. What in one sense may appear to be an error in idea or in method, in another sense is truth or partial truth. We look at patriotism in one sense; Mr. McStocker looks at it in another. He may be all right and we be all wrong. Mr. McStocker is honest and sincere enough to advance propositions which many approve of. We do not agree with him, as thousands of others do not agree with him. But we shall not say that he is "a man without a country," because we do not agree with him.

We work out our religious and political salvation in different ways, and shall always quarrel over the "best way" of doing it.

There is a sect, containing many thousands of prosperous, honest, and deeply religious farmers in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and elsewhere, known as "Dunkers." In moments of revival, they often imagine in their camp meetings, that Satan is in the vicinity. They abandon the meeting and chase him into the woods, and climb the trees in pursuit of him, and throw stones at the imaginary Evil One. They claim to be better men for it. Shall we declare that they are absolutely wrong? We may think so, and state that we believe that they are in error, but we do it, with the unwritten understanding that they may be right after all.

It was believed, only a few years ago, that the sure way to stir up the patriotism of American youth, was to describe a battlefield with its unutterable horrors, and American troops charging with cavalry over the bodies of the wounded and dying and planting the flag on the ramparts. In these later days, there is a disposition to stir up patriotism by simple appeals to justice and reason. It is only a disposition, but it is growing, without the aid of blue lights.

Mr. McStocker's letter on my country right or wrong, published in this paper on Tuesday morning last, was addressed on the envelope to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and it is incomprehensible that at this late date the claim should be advanced that the communication was "personal." It was not so labeled and we cannot think that Mr. McStocker authorized such a statement in the evening paper. Mr. McStocker well knows, as do the friends from whom he should be spared that this paper is not in the habit of taking such a mean advantage as it is

EXPATRIATION.

The Advertiser stated last week that those Americans who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, ceased to be American citizens. This statement was denied by the organ of the only candidate for governorship that has not yet been created, and it went further and courteously pronounced the statement of the Advertiser to be a lie.

As the question is in some respects an important one, we present very briefly the law on the subject, as laid down in the States, by the government and the courts.

The American and English Encyclopedia of Law, Vol. 7, p. 438 says:

Regarding expatriation: "Where a citizen of the United States entered into the service of a foreign power, and took an oath of allegiance to said power, it was held that he had expatriated himself."

Stoughton vs. Taylor, 2 Paine, (U. S.), 666.

"A person who has divested himself of his American citizenship becomes an alien, and loses all his former rights. In order to recover them, he must be again naturalized, according to the laws in force."

Attorney-General George H. Williams in 14 Vol. Opinions of the Attorney-General, p. 297, (1893), says that if an American citizen going abroad, expresses a "willingness to submit to or adopt the obligations of the country in which the person resides, such as accepting public employment, engaging in military service, may be treated by this government as expatriation, without actual naturalization."

We are quoting the precise language given in these opinions. Attorney-General I. S. Black in 14 Attorney-General Opinions, p. 360, in an extended review of this point holds that if a citizen leaves the land of his birth, and is naturalized in a foreign country, and after that returns to the land of his birth, he still remains a citizen of the country to which he has sworn allegiance. The opinion of Secretary of State Gresham given in answer to an American who had sworn allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, simply followed the uniform rulings of his predecessors in office. Nor can there be found in the courts or among these opinions upon which the Executive acts, any contrary opinion.

Before the only candidate and his organ undertake to declare the law on the subject, let them look into at least one law book on the subject. Perhaps if they had it, they could not understand it. In view of the exact quotations we have made, it is rather Digger Indian intelligence to state that the Advertiser's opinion on the subject was based upon the authority of American "officials whose acts towards Americans in Hawaii have been doubly repudiated by the people."

"Your honor," says the lawyer to the mountain Justice of the Peace, "have you read the decision of the Supreme Court on this point?" "No, I haven't, and I ain't goin' to neither. They can't make no law of this 'ere court."

The candidate and the organ don't propose to be hampered by any trivial opinions of the United States Government officers.

HOBSON'S FAILURE.

Lieutenant Hobson proves to be rather a foolish young man. He covered himself with glory in the sinking of the Merrimac in the Santiago channel. It was an act which required chiefly coolness and audacity. When he undertook to raise the Spanish vessels Colon and Vizcaya, he rather lost his head. There were wrecking engineers who were abounding in brains and experience, but he refused to consult them. He wished to keep the glory of a successful raising to himself. One of them exposed in print Hobson's impracticable methods, and the engineers smiled when an enthusiastic country demanded that he should undertake the job. He failed simply because he did not know enough. It is a case of vaulting ambition. If he had been shrewd, he would have taken one of these experienced and successful engineers into his confidence, and given him a small percentage of the glory. If he had succeeded. Now the Navy Department has most reluctantly given the undertaking to the wrecking companies. With abundant means at his command, Hobson has failed. He will always remain the hero of the Merrimac exploit, but the professional men will not esteem him, because he seemed to have failed to estimate the difficulties before him. He has more pluck than wisdom.

A QUEER CHAPLAIN.

When Chaplain Schwartz used in public, before strangers, on Sunday last the language, when referring to the poor fellows who have died in the military hospital, that "all that was necessary to be known of a man could be learned from the officers after he was dead," or substantially these words, he distinctly branded himself as unfit to hold the holy office that

east, it was a heartless and cold-blooded remark.

The readers of Marryatt's novel, "Midshipman Easy" will recall the fighting chaplain, who would in the middle of the fight desert the wounded and the dying, in order to head the boarders over the rail and on to the deck of the enemy's ship. He would rather fight than pray. The slashing of the enemy's crew, was more inspiring to him, than the groans of his own countrymen.

Perhaps Chaplain Schwartz is of this class of combative preachers, and if he had gone to Manila, would have made his record on the field as a fighting man. There are many who will contend that he does not show any color of the strong qualities attributed to the novel hero.

As those who would gladly console or attend the sick and dying boys are prevented from doing so, by military regulations, the chaplain should be the one, who above all others, should communicate between the sick ones and the friends who cannot have access to them. The remarks of this chaplain would justify the inference that when young man volunteered, he released all claim upon the sympathy of his fellow man, and it became an offense for any one to exhibit any sympathy for him. The chaplain is evidently quite unfit for his place.

THE NATIVE WORKMEN.

If we are correctly informed, the complaint made last week, by the native workmen to the management of the Honolulu Iron Works, was confined to the matter of weekly or semi-monthly payments. The natives claim (and put it into a petition) that they ought to be paid weekly, because the Chinese and merchants refuse to give them more than one week's credit.

This fact discloses the thriftless character of the natives. There should be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a month's credit, if the natives saved their earnings. The money they earn is paid to them with regularity. The storekeepers will trust them, if they keep good their credit. But they do not save, and the storekeepers are the losers. The experience of the storekeepers in the Southern States is, that the negro will manage to pay if credited a small amount. If the credit exceeds that amount, he makes no attempt to pay it, and looks up another store.

The wages of the native workmen are fair. The least rate is, we learn, \$8 per week. This amount is more than the Portuguese earn, who labor about the city and on the roads. This amount may be low, under all the circumstances, but much higher wages are paid to those natives who choose to make themselves proficient.

The Iron Works will probably see that it would be better to accommodate their payments to the thriftless conduct of the workmen. Otherwise, the Chinese storekeepers will be compelled to charge increased prices, by reason of the risks they run on giving two weeks credit.

"There is nothing like the cold dead hand of the past to take down our timid egotism, and lead us into the solemn flow of the life of our race."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Local society is now getting right up to date when the german is cultivated.

The Company E boys of the First New York were lucky in the selection of their home town.

The Chinese in Hawaii are not all proud of the fact that they are at this time receiving the close attention of two Governments.

It is nothing new for a man to write a letter to a newspaper and then to regret it. Hundreds of strong men have had the experience.

The Honolulu-Manila hui would not be doing a mad thing to spend a few dollars in investigating the interior of the island of Hawaii.

With Rev. and Mrs. Cruzan in town there is a chance for a sort of reunion of old Fort street church worshippers.

The military authorities certainly did the right thing in at once referring the matter of the sudden death of Fred Wardell to the civil government.

All things considered, this town needs the effects of a complete religious awakening of people in all walks of life.

There is bound to be a sort of a horse laugh all along the line when the Tram institutes its electric power service.

Art league people should start in right away now to make the next exhibit about twice as strong in every way as the one just closed.

The police authorities are disappointed and delighted over the failure of the new "garrison town" to furnish the promised big increase in business.

It is sad to all and mockery of Spain by herself to notice in the practically unconditional surrender the reserva-

tor force. The power that has despoiled Spain was given its inertia by that state itself a long time ago.

The Minister of the Interior is showing practical and invaluable foresight in having the anthrax threat looked into thoroughly in good time.

In the death of Judge Foster at San Francisco the islands lose a citizen who has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all the communities of the group.

Deputy R. H. Hitchcock, the acting marshal, is to be commended on the manner in which he conducted the investigation into the death of the soldier Wardell.

The Kindergarten Association should have the solid backing of the whole town in its appeal for the establishment without unnecessary delay of Riverside Park.

Advertising for a wife in this community is an innovation and suggests that the inquirer is the sort of a man who might wonder where he could find a string with one end.

When the Board of Agriculture gets its Punchbowl experiment station in good running order it will not be necessary to take a stranger thirty miles out of town to see a patch of coffee.

It appears that the petitions of the local memorialists to Congress on the subject of immigration and contract labor will fail to reach Washington in time to be of any use as advice to the lawmakers.

The Art League, whose faithful and earnest members have done so much for the esthetic in Honolulu, is to be congratulated on the success of the exhibit just closing. Some uncommonly good pictures were hung.

It is not "putting it on with a trowel" to revert briefly to the concert for the benefit of the fund for a piano for the Bishop's Girls' Home and to say it was the best entertainment of the sort given in Honolulu in years.

It is most sincerely hoped that there will be no rupture between the employees of the Honolulu Iron Works and the Company. It would be a pity to have a row after almost idyllic relations have existed for so many years.

At Manila the situation seems to be that the Filipinos dislike the Americans and hate the Spaniards. It is only a partial payment that has been made by the United States. The purchase will be completed in installments of blood.

The anti-Asiatic petition is "the same thing over again," with the single exception that this time it goes to Washington instead of being wrangled over within the too small confines of Honolulu.

There are many expressions that when they are heard as herein intimated seem to flow in rather distasteful measure from lips supposed to "echo the persuasive cadences of the meek and lowly Nazarine."

A revival of the olden Kamehameha athletic spirit is shown in the baseball proposal coming from the school. The students there have every opportunity to place themselves in the lead in all amateur sports here.

It is said Canada is willing to dispose of her sealing interests in the North for cold cash to be paid by the United States. This is probably the best way to terminate a difference that otherwise must be in the nature of a continuous performance.

It is certain that the message from Molokai to the effect that the girls in the Bishop Home are "wild with joy" over the new piano is ample repayment to those who exerted themselves or contributed in behalf of the benefit concert.

The Christian Scientist physicians who were attending Harold Frederic at the time of the writer's death, are now on trial. One of the women testifies that each day she read the Bible to herself in Frederic's room. Future developments along the line of revealing the entire treatment will be awaited with interest.

The astounding political rumor comes by this mail that Congressman Hilborn, a Californian not unknown in this region, is a prospective candidate for Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Long, it is said, will soon resign. Political expediency requires some peculiar action at the pie counter, but the thought of Hilborn as a member of the Cabinet is the oddest yet.

It is about time for someone to begin the importation of frozen milk from the United States. Of course with effort and management a supply of milk can readily be had within the resources of the group, but so long as the people continue to use canned and imported vegetables here they might as well add milk to the list and have the confusion of "single industry" rounded out.

To those endeavoring to think deeply or seriously on the questions of the day and the future of the nation, our difficulties with Spain now take their most embarrassing form. In the twinkling of an eye, almost, we have become possessed in fee simple of the vast and quite unknown domain in the waters of which Dewey fired a broadside that was heard around the world, and that will resound for centuries.

What shall be done with them? It is for the present the old story: "If a man has a tiger by the tail shall he hold on or let go?"

BY SEA AND LAND

Lives and Vessels Lost on Atlantic Coast.

More Than 100 Craft Piled Up—In Boston Harbor—Shallows Strawn With Wreckage.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—It is known definitely tonight that more than seventy lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and if the steamer Portland has also gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 140, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, two score of them total wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shores the bones of some stanch craft, while all along Massachusetts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean graveyard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street car embargo, covering the whole of Southern New England, sunk into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will be many a day before the full import of the disaster is realized.

The islands of Boston harbor are, without exception, strewn with wrecks and wreckage. No less than twenty-nine vessels are ashore at Gloucester and over twenty in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor chains yesterday, and are high and dry on the beach. Nantasket beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands. The rocks of Cohasset claimed a stanch fisherman; Scituate, a well known pilot boat, Manchester, a Down East lumberman, while one tug and three barges known to have been between Cape Cod and Boston are unaccounted for, and probably are lost. The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe, were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the wharves.

Every life-saving crew performed deeds of heroism in rescuing crews from stranded vessels, and tugboat captains risked life and property in their endeavor to save life.

OREGON AND IOWA.

Battleships Leave Rio on Their Way to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The battleships Iowa and Oregon have resumed their long cruise to Honolulu. Captain Baker, commanding the Oregon and the senior officer of the expedition, has notified the Navy Department that his little squadron sailed last Saturday from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo, where another stop will be made for coal. After leaving that port the ships will head for Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, almost at the extremity of South America, which will mark the accomplishment of about one-half of their voyage, unless they be ordered at Honolulu to proceed to Manila.

DEWEY URGES ANNEXATION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., November 21.—President Brown of Norwich University has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, under date of October 3d, in which the admiral says:

I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble.

SHARKEY'S FIGHT.

The Navy Pugilist Gets Decision Over Jas. J. Corbett.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Tom Sharkey got the decision over Jim Corbett in their fight at the Lenox Athletic Club tonight because Jim McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, broke into the ring during the ninth round. It was a highly unsatisfactory fight which a large portion of the crowd was prepared to vote a fake and it was only the action of "Honest John Kelly," the referee, in calling all bets off, that prevented another gambling scandal.

McVey's conduct was very remarkable, for there was nothing that demanded his presence in the ring. He is an old-timer at the game, and knew that his entry would cost his principal the fight. He declares that he thought the round over, that Sharkey had fouled Corbett and that he was merely protesting in behalf of his man. Corbett made a fine showing of indignation at the offender and the police had to drag the pair apart. What McVey says as to the fouling is true, for both men broke the agreement not to hit either in clinches or at the breakaway.

Unsatisfactory as it all was the referee was compelled to give the decision to Sharkey, but he made a most popular ruling by declaring all bets off.

BALDWIN A RUIN

Fire Destroys Notable San Francisco Hotel.

THEATER IS GONE ALSO

Several Lives Lost—Structure Was a Fire Trap—"Lucky" Baldwin Hit Hard.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The Baldwin hotel is a ruin. The most tremendous conflagration that has ever happened in San Francisco burst forth in the Baldwin hotel shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. From the very interior of the building a shaft of fire ascended with tremendous volume, and the sky burst forth into thousands of falling sparks.

Terrified inmates of the hotel rushed from the building and crash after crash was heard as explosives in the theater told the progress of the fire and the imminent danger of those who were within the structure. The flames roared and twisted and mounted scores of feet above the building, and long before the firemen were at the scene the building was hopelessly lost.

The tremendous fire, having its origin in the theater, attacked what is known as the Baldwin annex, and then spread with inconceivable rapidity toward the Ellis street side of the Baldwin hotel. In a very few minutes the firemen were at the scene, and on Ellis street they saw the figure of a woman outlined against the sky and the seething mass of crimson flames as she sought, almost a hundred feet above the ground, to escape with her life.

The ladders of the firemen were placed with inconceivable rapidity against the side of the building. The shadowy figures of men mounted the ladders. The woman, who was standing on the very verge of the tremendous fiery furnace, was grasped in somebody's arms, while a thousand voices gave vent to a tremendous cheer as one life was saved from the building.

While this incident attracted the attention of thousands on Ellis street, glass was crashing, walls were falling, floors were tumbling and the boom of each resounding crash told of the crumbling of the great structure on Eddy and Market streets. Men and women were rushing from the building with what clothes they could gather amid the hasty warnings of approaching death, and the waters of the engines were playing ineffectually upon the terrible furnaces that ate the heart out of the building.

At fifteen minutes to 5 o'clock part of the two upper stories of the Baldwin hotel crashed outward and a tremendous sheet of flame descended to the street.

The police had warned the thousands that had gathered around the building to retire to Powell street, and no one was injured in the crash. Flames burst forth from Powell and Ellis street, and at each moment it seemed as if the great cupola would crumble.

The scene as the side wall on the Powell street side of the building crashed to the ground was magnificent. A myriad of stars spangled into the air, and it seemed as if the very heavens were falling in sparks. From adjoining buildings stream after stream was poured upon the burning building, but each jet of water seemed to add fury to the flames, and great masses of black smoke arose to serve only as a background for new jets of living fire that twisted and turned and licked the superstructure until it crumbled and spread in glittering masses of flame on the streets.

There has never been in San Francisco a conflagration of such dramatic interest where the lives of so many men and women were involved and where so many escaped unscathed from a furnace that surged upward until the very sky itself seemed in flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The number of lives lost in the Baldwin hotel fire will not be definitely known until the debris has been cleared away. So far the death list contains only two names, but at least six people who were known to have been asleep when the fire broke out are missing. Anxious friends and relatives have searched unceasingly since yesterday morning, but no traces of the missing ones have been found. It seems almost certain that they perished. Every effort within human power was made to awaken all the 600 people who slept over the awful crematory, and every one hoped no further fatalities would be reported.

Estimates place the aggregate loss by the fire at \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, with light insurance.

E. J. Baldwin is the heaviest loser, and the severity of the blow may be greater than he can bear. It is believed that his old-time friends, men whom he met in the trying days of the

California bank crisis, will come to his assistance. One of the probabilities mentioned is that a company will be organized to rebuild on the Baldwin site.

The fire started in the hotel kitchen and burned half an hour before the alarm was sent in.

DEATH LIST AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following report of deaths among the American forces at Manila was received from Gen. Otis by the War Department:

MANILA, Nov. 27.—Adjutant General, Washington: Following are the deaths since last report: November 21st, Frank M. Harden, private, Company K, First North Dakota, dysentery; Ole T. Lakken, private, Company K, First North Dakota, typhoid; November 22d, Clyde Perkins, private, Company K, Second Oregon, smallpox; Walter Downing, private, Company L, First Colorado, dysentery; November 23d, Charles McKinnon, private, Company F, Second Oregon, smallpox; November 25th, Robert Davidson, private, Company G, Fourth U. S. Infantry, malarial fever; James M. Clark, private, Company K, First South Dakota, dysentery. OTIS.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Evangelist Needham Has Large Audience.

The Christian Assurance—Strong Words on Christian Faith—Further Revival Meetings.

George C. Needham attracted a large gathering to the Y. M. C. A. last evening. His subject was "Assurance," impressing upon his hearers as Paul did the Thessalonians that, the gospel of Jesus Christ comes in power to convict us of our sins and to assure us by our faith and belief in Him of a present and perfect salvation. There remains to such an assurance no room for doubt or criticism. When a man has his millions he does not stop to count his pennies. If Christ is appropriated as the savior of our soul all things of His are ours through faith. This truth comes to us through God's word and the foolishness of preaching, but not foolish preaching. When the word of God comes to the ears of those of old who had not heard of the "glad tidings" it was to them and their minds foolishness, but it was life. A better way was shown to those who expect to find some back door into heaven. They are not enjoying the blessedness of Christian life, because an expectancy is upon the future, not upon a continuance of a present salvation. "He that hath the son hath life," Mr. Needham said the best treatise be knew of, concerning the divinity of Christ was the twentieth chapter of St. John's gospel. One cannot remain an unbeliever if the teaching of this portion at least of God's word is accepted. Allusion was made to many who failed to enjoy the religion of Jesus Christ, because some weak Christians fail in their profession, shall we refuse the money that came to us because there are counterfeit dollars. Shall we hang all our physicians because there may have been some quacks who have professed what they are not? Why denounce all Christians because there may be a few who see enough good in the Christian life to copy. The evangelist warned the people against trusting their feelings. Temperament changes often, but "Christ is the same yesterday, today and forever more." "The blood of Jesus Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sin," when God opens His book on the last great day where there is the mark of a savior's blood there will be no trace of all your sins forgiven. Have you the assurance of Christ's finished words in your hearts?

Mr. Needham will conduct a meeting in Bishop hall, Kamehameha school, this morning at 9 o'clock. This afternoon at 4:30 at the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Needham continues his Bible reading on the "Holy Spirit" and at 7:30 will preach in the Y. M. C. A. Everybody invited.

Plantation Mules.

The attention of the readers of the Gazette is called to the ad of G. Schuman in this issue.

Mr. Schuman has just received from the east a large consignment of extra large, strong young mules, suitable for plantation work. Those desiring any animals should place themselves in communication with Mr. Schuman.

Sir George Saved.

The wonderful tales of "Louis de Rougemont"—really M. Grien—from the grog shops of Sydney, utterly deceived the shrewd members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Sir George Newman took the man up, and began to fit out an expedition, at the cost of \$100,000 for the exploration of the rich lands, the man had described. Before Sir George had gone to any large port in the undertaking, the London Chronicle proved that the stranger was an impostor. The man had more rope to hang himself than was given to "de Coligny" in this place.

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Estimates place the aggregate loss by the fire at \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, with light insurance.

ARE IN TRADING

Ostrom Boys Now Settled for the Winter.

A SUMMER OF PROSPECTING

Locations—The Stampede—Dog Teams—Report to the Klondike Kohala Company.

The following letter is the latest news from the Ostrom Boys, in whose operations in the rich and frozen north, many island people are interested:

SKAGWAY, November 6, 1898. Mr. Lindsay, Secretary Kohala Klondike Company, Kohala, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Although we have no definite report to make, we feel it a duty to inform you of our movements, before penetrating again the regions which lie beyond the pale of civilization, and from which we cannot rely on sending word.

We spent the summer prospecting, both in the Klondike and on down the Yukon in American territory.

We located several claims but on more thorough prospecting, decided that they were not worth recording.

There were so many people in there during the summer, that there was no dependence to be placed in the constant rumors of new strikes, if indeed such rumors ever are reliable.

Under the conditions prevailing at Dawson City, even the most indefatigable stampedeers quit the job early in the season and we ourselves only stamped three times.

At the approach of winter, finding ourselves still unsettled and realizing the necessity of doing something during the winter, we decided to enter the trading business as being most remunerative. So we bought dog teams, returned to Seattle, purchased an outfit of goods and here we are at Skagway on our return trip to Dawson.

On our outfit we will realize at least \$—, barring accident or loss. Though we are not growing rich we are losing nothing and stand as good a show as ever for the future.

Although this report may not seem so encouraging as we may have hoped it would have been, yet we are happy to state that we are in a better position than ever before, and still look forward to the future with high hopes.

Give our regards to all friends. Hoping this will find you all prosperous and well.

I remain yours truly,
GEORGE T. OSTROM.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending Nov. 30, 1898, was 97, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....27	From 30 to 40.....7
From 1 to 5.....7	From 40 to 50.....7
From 5 to 10.....3	From 50 to 60.....4
From 10 to 20.....4	From 60 to 70.....5
From 20 to 30.....9	Over 70.....9

Males.....66	Females.....33
Hawaiians.....41	Great Britain.....3
Chinese.....13	United States.....16
Portuguese.....7	Other nationalities.....3
Japanese.....10	

Unattended.....18
Non-Residents.....2

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Nov. 1893.....69	Nov. 1894.....54
Nov. 1894.....46	Nov. 1895.....39
Nov. 1895.....40	Nov. 1896.....38

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy.....3	Infection.....6
Atelectasis.....1	Infantile.....1
Asthma.....1	Intestinal Obstruction.....1
Beriberi.....1	Measles.....1
Burns.....1	Meningitis.....2
Bronchitis.....2	Nephritis.....1
Croup.....1	Old age.....3
Cholera Infantum.....7	Paralysis.....3
Consumption.....1	Pneumonia.....2
Diphtheria.....1	Septicemia.....1
Dropsy.....2	Slick.....1
Dyspepsia.....1	Scurvy.....1
Enteritis.....1	Unknown.....6
Fever.....1	Uterine.....1
Fever, Typhoid.....13	Uterine of large Intestine.....1
Heart Disease.....3	testicle.....1
Hemorrhage.....2	

DEATH BY WARDS.

Wards.....1	2	3	4	5	6
Deaths.....25	21	14	16	11	9
Annual death rate per 1000 for month.....31.7					
Hawaiians.....42.6					
Asians.....25.0					
All other nationalities.....27.83					

C. B. EYEROLD,
Agent Board of Health.

Evergreen State Post.

Mrs. Ella Higginson, poet of the Evergreen State, has arrived in Hilo from Seattle, by the steamer Garonne. Mrs. Higginson has, for years, written poems and short stories of the West, which have appeared from time to time in leading Eastern magazines. Upon the arrival of the Garonne at Honolulu, the noted writer will be entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Walter.

Will Be a Day Late.

On account of delay in arrival of mails in New York, to be dispatched by the steamship Moana, they will not reach San Francisco until Thursday morning, December 1st, at 9:45 o'clock. Therefore the sailing of the Moana from San Francisco has been postponed from Wednesday, November 30th, at 10 p. m., to Thursday, December 1st, at 2 p. m., which will make the Moana due in Honolulu Thursday morning next.

Are You Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are told warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your troubles. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2 and firm.

Dr. C. B. Wood is acting port physician.

Hana Plantation, \$17.25 bid; \$17.50 asked.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$62 bid; \$64.25 asked.

Dr. Mouritz is in Honolulu from his Molokai home.

The monthly mortuary statement is published this morning.

Chas. F. Chillingworth, Deputy Marshal, has gone to Maui on business for the department.

Attorneys and court officials leave today for Lahaina to attend a term of court.

Robt. Shingle writes from Chicago that he will return to Honolulu next month.

J. T. Stacker, the Hilo Herald editor, returns today to his home on the big island.

Lihoukalani said at San Francisco little more than that she was going to Washington.

Minister Cooper goes to Waipahu, Ewa, today, to select a site for a new school house.

Kamehameha and Punahou are to play a series of base ball games if they can escape the rain.

Deputy Marshal Chas. Chillingworth is back at police headquarters after a hurried trip to Maui.

Corp. Louis Bernot and Private John Wirtz have been made sergeants in F Company, N. G. H.

Samuel Parker, Jr., who has been attending college in California, returned yesterday by the Coptic.

The Bennington. It is reported, will be relieved by the United States ship Yorktown, from San Francisco.

George F. Renton, the new manager of Ewa, was given a big luncheon at Union Mill on his departure from his old home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop arrived on the Coptic yesterday from an extended visit to Europe and the States.

Companies C, of Albany, E, of Utica, F, of Walton, and G, of Oneonta, are booked to leave on the Alameda tomorrow.

W. W. Dimond was a passenger from San Francisco yesterday by the Coptic, where he has been for a brief business trip.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Cruzan, of Hilo, are guests of W. W. Hall on Nuuanu avenue. They will return to Hilo next week.

Guy F. Maydwell and F. J. Berry, both from California, have been admitted to practice in all the courts of Hawaii met.

Mrs. J. A. Cruzan is making her first visit to Honolulu in thirteen years. She sang at Central Union last evening and will give a solo next Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Cruzan is here for

the purpose of assisting in the installation of Rev. Mr. Kincaid as minister of Central Union.

J. J. Vanderveer sends to the Advertiser a lithographed map of Manila bay on May 1. Mr. Vanderveer made the drawing.

The Honolulu Dairy has suspended business and turned loose sixty milch cows. The supply of milk is now shorter than ever.

Read what the Hawaiian Hardware Co. have to say about the new Bradley & Hubbard lamp in the very latest designs and colorings.

A meeting has been held and it has been decided to abandon the plan to have horse races here during the holidays. There will be a meet at Wai-ala.

Rev. Mr. Yatman writes that at the present time he cannot see his way clear to make a stay in Honolulu when en route to Australia early next year.

A private letter from a responsible man in Manila says that a clash of the severest nature between the insurgents and the Americans may be expected at any time.

The First New York regiment men who have been on duty at the military hospital have been relieved and men from the Engineer corps have taken their places.

Col. Macfarlane says that Marshal Brown and wife, the Dowsetts and many others of Honolulu were out from the California hotel to see the Baldwin fire.

The issue between the Bishop of Honolulu and the St. Andrew's Second Cathedral cannot be argued for some time on account of cases on the calendar ahead of it.

Lieut. A. M. Potemkin and Mrs. Potemkin were passengers from the Orient by the City of Peking yesterday. Lieut. Potemkin is going into coffee cultivation.

Capt. F. Wildes, U. S. N., who commanded the U. S. S. Boston during the Manila bombardment, was a through passenger by the Peking for San Francisco yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg entertained Mr. H. Schussler and wife, of San Francisco, with one of their noted lunas at Wai-ala on Saturday. About twenty guests were present.

The Cabinet has decided that the Christmas and New Year holidays shall be on Monday, the 26th inst., and Monday, January 2, on account of the two big days falling on Sundays.

Rev. and Mrs. G. Needham arrived on the City of Peking from Yokohama yesterday, where Rev. Mr. Needham has been holding a series of revivals. The clergyman will conduct meetings here.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$50 bid; \$50.50 asked. This is a rally. Col. Macfarlane says the manipulators ran the stock down and made a lot of money. He thinks it will go to \$60 again.

H. F. Wichman is in receipt of a new line of pottery and china, such as is kept in all the larger eastern jewelry stores for their holiday trade. A new line of watches and other jewelry has also been received.

An opportunity to inspect the new goods purchased by Mr. Barthrop (during his recent trip abroad) for the Hollister Drug Co., is now offered the public. The quality and price are leaders with this progressive house.

J. Hopp & Co. are showing at present a handsome line of pattern oak sideboards, odd design dressers and a large variety of wicker chairs. Dining room chairs of all grades and prices can be found in profusion.

Sol. N. Sheridan, who passed through here last summer on the U. S. S. Charleston to Manila and who has ably represented the San Francisco Call and New York Herald there since, was on his way back to the coast by the Peking yesterday.

The funeral of Private Fred Wardell, of the New York Regiment, took place on Saturday morning from St. Andrew's Cathedral. After the service in the church three volleys were fired and taps sounded in the church yard. The body had been embalmed and will be sent East.

It has been decided by the Board of Agriculture, under a resolution offered by Member T. J. King, to establish an experiment station on the Waikiki side of Punchbowl. There is contemplated by the commission the planting of trees along the Kalihl and new beach roads.

Both Miss Hyde and Mrs. R. H. Woodward, two of the most prominent and popular vocalists of the city, are under treatment for throat troubles. Neither lady is singing at all just now. Mrs. Paty was principal soprano at Central Union on Sunday in place of Mrs. Woodward.

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FUTURE OF CUBA

Can the Pearl of the Antilles
Readily Recuperate?

FIFTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Veterans in Sugar on the Islands.
Present Condition—Laborers.
Live Stock.

The house of E. Atkins & Company, sugar, Boston, has been engaged in the Cuban trade for half a century, and the Island of Cuba and all that appertains thereto in the line of business endeavor is as familiar to the members of that firm as the affairs of their own country. Edwin F. Atkins has several times appeared to the sugar tariff and he is known in the trade all over the world. His views upon the Cuban question are well defined and of interest to the general as well as the special reader.

"What do you look forward to as a solution of the Cuban question?" he was asked by a representative of the Boston Transcript.

"No one can tell what to expect yet," he replied. "I have no doubt, however, that a fair vote of the island, if it could be taken, would find the great majority of the better class of people, Spanish and native, in favor of annexation to the United States."

"What is the actual condition of the island now, after these three years of war on every hand?"

"The crop of sugar in Cuba in 1895 was 1,080,000 tons. The destruction of the cane by fires reduced the crop of 1896 to 240,000 tons, and that of 1897 to 219,000 tons. The current year brought a better condition of affairs to the sugar districts, where matters were comparatively quiet, and it is estimated that 340,000 tons were made, only 200,000 of which was shipped previous to the declaration of war by the United States.

"What is the condition of the fields where damage has been done?"

While the insurgents have burned each year vast acres of cane fields and many factories, the factories so destroyed were, as a rule, of the smaller class, and many of them had been previously abandoned. The more important places were protected by private armed guards or Spanish troops, or by both, and while cane fields have suffered, the factories of those properties are, as a rule, intact. Burning of cane renders it useless for sugar making after a few days, but does not destroy the roots. Cane does not require replanting yearly, but is a perennial, and in Cuba the fields will last in good condition for four to twelve years, according to location and the nature of the soil, and in some cases even much longer. Cuba probably has cane enough to produce next year 450,000 to 500,000 tons of sugar, if it can be harvested. The difficulties will be: great scarcity of labor, want of working oxen to haul the cane, want of money to purchase supplies, and lack of credit. Mules cannot be utilized to any great extent owing to the nature of the country, which requires a heavy two-wheeled cart. Trained oxen are difficult to obtain at any price. Laborers from the states are unaccustomed to cane cutting, nor could they stand the necessary exposure to the climate. It remains to be seen how these difficulties can be overcome."

"But do you not look for an unprecedented development of the resources of the island within a comparatively short time?"

"This depends largely upon the attitude of the United States. If the island is to be annexed, it offers great opportunities for investment, and all minor difficulties can be overcome. If, on the other hand, an independent great difficulties in the way of business government is to be established, I see enterprises, aside from the stability of such government, and I very much doubt if, under such circumstances, Cuba would prove a profitable field for investment or would develop rapidly."

"What particularly in the attitude of the United States seems menacing to the future of Cuba?"

"The staple crops of the islands are and continue to be sugar and tobacco. Upon these crops and principally upon sugar depends the consuming powers of its people, their wealth and the success of local business enterprises. Under our present tariff law, the standard grade of Cuban sugar, 96 test, pays \$1.68 1/2 per 100 pounds. Its value to the manufacturer does not exceed \$2 per 100 pounds in United States currency, or say 2 cents per pound, frequently less. This is equal to an ad valorem rate of 85 per cent. Rates upon tobacco are still higher. Under an independent government, Cuban sugar would have to pay duties in the United States while still competing with our domestic production, as well as with free sugars from the Sandwich Islands—already part of the United States—Puerto Rico and possibly the Philip-

lines to be annexed, the production of which countries the past year was as follows:

Domestic, including beets	321,000 tons
Puerto Rico	48,000 "
Sandwich Islands	225,000 "
Philippine Islands	187,000 "
	781,000

"Which is nearly forty per cent. of the consumption of the United States.

"Under the reciprocity provision of the Dingley bill, a treaty could be made with Cuba by which sugars from there would be entered at a reduction of twenty per cent. in duty; but as this privilege is offered to all countries alike, it would be no real advantage to Cuba over any other country, while her sugars would still be at a disadvantage of \$1.35 per 100 pounds as compared with sugars coming from the countries to be annexed. Owing to competition of all the sugar producing countries in the United States markets, the price to the producer has already dropped below the average cost of production, only the best managed and equipped estates being able to get any profit."

"How would these facts apply to some one estate, to give a concrete example?"

"An estate in Cuba with a capacity for making 10,000 tons of sugar a year—and this is not excessive—even under the advantage of the reciprocity treaty, would have to pay, upon entering its sugars into the United States, a duty of \$270,000 a year, to which would have to be added further duties upon its supplies entering into Cuba from the United States of say \$30,000 to \$40,000. All this could be saved by a factory of equal size erected in Puerto Rico or the Sandwich Islands. Such facts as these will not tend to draw capital to the Island of Cuba.

"Under such conditions as these it would be most difficult, if not impossible, for Cuba to recuperate. Very many of her large sugar properties are heavily indebted and must be recognized. Where is the capitalist to be found bold enough to invest money for such purposes, without the assurance that his sugars after they are made will be allowed to enter into the United States upon at least equal terms with those from any other sugar-producing countries? While Cuba, in my opinion, can produce sugars as cheaply as any other country in the world and needs no protection, she cannot keep her place in the race of competition under such a handicap."

THE YEAR HAS BEEN KIND.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk.

Yet of boasting be there none;

Though victory came to the flag at a stroke.

We know it was God who won.

There was sin enough in this Christian land

To have lost a thousand fights.

But a nation's wrong may not rise and stand

In the way of others' rights.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk;

On near and far-away seas.

As lifted the cloud of the battle smoke.

Our flag alone hailed the breeze.

'Twas the man behind the gun—how that word

From press and from pulpit ran—

But this was the message the angels heard,

That God was behind the man.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk,

For North and South stood apart;

But the clear, far ring of a bugle spoke

And now we are one in heart.

God pity the homes where grief appears

For the dead—but are they not blest?

For Mary of Nazareth shed her tears

At the same sad, sweet request.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk,

With her gifts of fruit and flowers.

She brought us a word through the battle smoke

That never before was ours

All hall to the year when the flag unfurled

In these Western breezes free.

Bore, shining clear in the eye of the world,

The grand word, Humanity!

—Written for Zion's Herald, by Rev. Alfred J. Hough

TWO POINTED QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IN THE DEEP SEA

Expedition of a Son of the
Noted Prof. Agassiz.

To Learn of the Fauna at Distant
Bottoms—Start Made—Will Go
Down 2,000 Fathoms.

A deep-sea expedition, from which important results are expected, started from the west coast of Ireland the other day. One school of oceanographers, led by Professor Alexander Agassiz, contends that the oceanic fauna is confined to the surface and bottom belts, and that the vast intermediate zone is devoid of life. Another school, of which Sir John Murray is the principal champion, holds that there is no such barren belt, and that the oceans are inhabited throughout their whole depth. Sir John Murray found during the Challenger expedition that, by increasing the depth at which he towed his nets, he collected new animals in addition to those picked up during the passage of the nets through the surface waters. Dr. Gunther remarked in his presidential address to the Linnean Society last year that the systematic employment of this method would yield trustworthy results. Mr. George Murray, keeper of the Botanical Department of the Natural History Museum, in London, has accordingly organized an expedition in order to test this plan thoroughly. He has chartered a steamer, which has been fitted with the necessary deep-sea gear, and a start was to be made on the 5th of November. Work will begin at the edge of the 100-fathom platform, about thirty miles west of Dingle bay. The vessel will steam slowly for ten degrees westward. Continuous observations will be made with a vertical chain of tow-nets, the length which will be gradually increased until, when the depth of 2000 fathoms is reached, the series will include thirty-eight tow-nets. Soundings and observations of temperature will be made, and, if time permits, some deep-sea trawling. Experiments with various forms of self-closing nets, including the Tanner net employed by Professor Agassiz, will be made for the sake of comparison; but the main effort of the expedition is to determine the vertical distribution of oceanic life by a series of open nets.

Stone in Her Stomach.

From the Gazette, Blandinsville, Ill.

The wife of Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Bedford Christian Church at Blandinsville, Ill., was for years compelled to live a life of torture from disease. Her case baffled the physicians but today she is alive and well, and tells the story of her recovery as follows:

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "I weighed about 140 pounds, but my health began to fail and I lost flesh. My food did not agree with me and felt like a stone in my stomach. I began to bloat all over until I thought I had dropped."

"I had pains and soreness in my left side which extended clear across my back and also into the region of my heart. During these spells a hard ridge would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side."

"These attacks left me sore and exhausted. All last summer I was so nervous that the children laughing and playing nearly drove me wild. I suffered also from female troubles and doctored with ten different physicians without receiving any help."

"My husband having the news-reading in paper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, induced me to try them. I began taking them last November but experienced no relief until I had taken six boxes. I am now taking the eleventh box and have been greatly benefited."

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right arm and hand so that at times I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away. I now have a good appetite and am able to do my own work. Have done more this summer than in the past four years put together. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I think it my duty to let other sufferers know it."

Hundreds of equally remarkable cases have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

MIGHT BE WORSE

They sing of melancholy days the saddest of the year, and tell us in pathetic verse of aforesaid days are here.

To requiems to the drying flowers they mournfully give birth, and say we're nothing left at all to beautify the earth.

Can they not see the ornaments old Nature designs to send, The treasures which the autumn days each floral beauty lend?

For have we not, when other flowers meander up the fume, Chrysanthemums and football hair in simultaneous bloom?

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Butte and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, great rest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).

For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Fissured, Itching, Pitted, Peeling, Pains, and Shapeless Nails. With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British agents: F. W. & A. G. Goss, Ltd., London. For sale in U. S. A. by all druggists. Write for "Skin and Hands" post free.

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